# THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty; Gradual Emancipation in Kentucky; Literature; Agriculture; Elevation of Labor, Morally and Politically; Commercial Intelligence, &c. &c.

VOLUME I.

ADVERTISING.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

The prondest motto for the young— Write it in lines of gold Upon thy heart and in thy mind The stirring words unfold, And in misfortune's dreary hour, Or fortune's prosperous gale, "Twill have a holy, charming power "There's no such word as fail!"

For inspiration prays; And though with toil his brain is weak, His brow is deadly pale, The language of his heart will speak, "There's no such word as fail!"

"There's no such word as fail."
The willy statesman bends his knee
Before Fame's giltering shrine;
And would a humble suppliant be
To genius so divine;
Yet though his progress is full slow,
And enemies may rail,
He thinks at last the world to show
"There's no such word as fail!"

The soldier on the battle plain,
When thirsting to be free,
And throw aside a gailing chain,
Says, "Oh, for Liberty!"
Our household and our native land—
We must—we will prevail,
Then breast to breast, and hand to hand,
"There's no such word as fail!"
The philad of Gad, though to beed

The child of God, though oft beset,
By woes without—within,
These precious words will ne'er forget,
Amid their dreadful din;
But upward looks with eyes of faith,
Armed with the Christian's mail,

THE TIME TO PLAY AT CARDS.
When Scott's wild witchery is o'er,
When Byron's verse can charm no more;
When Milton's heavenly muse we scout,
And Shakspeare's magic light is out;
When Radeliffe, Cooper, Irving, Fielding,
Hand Start of pleasure yielding;
When Music is no longer blended,

LETTER FROM ELIHU BURRITT.

To the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Cincinnati.

Workerster, May 23rd, 1845.

Samuel Lewis, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:—I am almost at a loss for language to express my sense of obligations to you, and the Committee in whose behalf you speak, for those terms of kindness and confidence with which you invite me to be present at your great Convention in Cincinnati, on the 11th of June. And it is with a profound sentiment of regret that I am compelled, by circumstances which cannot bend to my wish, to forego a pleasure which I should have cherished during the remainder of my life, as one of the choicest souvenirs in the jewelry of my remembrance. It is with great difficulty that I can so arrange my labors as to permit me to be absent from Worcester a fortnight at a time. Still I have longed to see your great and prosperous State; and when, a few weeks before I received your communication, a letter came from certain literary societies connected with the Oberlin Institute, inviting me to deliver their next annual address, in August, I accepted the invitation, that I might associate with my visit some other object than that of mere curiosity. To fulfil this engagement will exhaust all the time that I can force out of the discharge of my labors at home, which would preclude the possibility of making two journeys to Ohio in one season. Although I cannot be with you in person—or rather in body—I shall be present with every earnest sympathy of my soul, with every attribute of my humanity that can pray and hope for man, and labor to lift up my down-trodden brother the Stave-God's child, to a new life and the light of a new heaven for his downcast alienated heart, a heaven spanned with God's own handwri-

consected to us, and not that which the consequenced to us, and not that which the conse of Slavery and Servilism have subor it.

\(\lambda(t)\) A that it is vain for any party to look
co-peration, which refuses or omits in its
\(\text{National}\) Conventions to avow our prininadopt our measures. And it is because
ty party is the only party which does avow
ples and adopt our measures, that we prove to it our cordial and united support.

\(\text{Moded}\), That as a National Party, our puridetermination is down the subdetermination is down to discover the National
ent from Slavery; to prohibit slaveholding
ces of exclusive national jurisdiction; to
the domestic slavery and under its influence
to curse its posterity with an evil which hasappear and constitutional modes to discourage
taked. That it he late struggle for the Preswe cannot perceive that the Laberty party
any preference for the candidates of either
per parties, both being slaveholders and
of slavery; but are satisfied that they reptheir own views and measures, which neine candidates of the other parties diof discause they reposed in them a trust and
ce which the efforts and arts of their opplied to destroy or diminish.

aloned, That it is vain for any perfection;

and old Virginia, the Virginia of the
country is the control of the control

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1845.

I pronounce the work accomplished,"
the warfare closed, the victory won, the
TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
Plense, Sir, to accept for yourself,
and tender to the other members of
your committee the protound sentiments of respect and sympathy
with which I am theirs and yours

for humantiy.
ELIHU BURRITT.

and guarded by a large Cerberus, in her mountains, vallies, and hill-sides; to emancipate nature itself from that iron prevention which has withheld her hand from dropping fatness upon every square acre of her territory. If this is malevolence, it is not the head, nor front, nor end of our offending. To say, that in rescuing Virginia from slavery, we would be content with making her what New England is, comes far short of our object and desire. We would make her what New England is, comes far short of our object and desire. We would make her what New England is, and natural resources of Virginia; which, with the indomitable genius and energy of free labor, would enable her to manufacture for a continent and feed half of its population with the productions of her soil. Has she annually expatriated thousands of the most vigorous of her sons, who could not toil where labor is degraded; we would re-people her borders with her exiles, who should return with songs of joy on their heads, as the ancient Jews to their beloved Cannan. Are her lands lying waste in artificial sterility, we would resuscitate them to all their original fertility, and cut them up into farms clothed with exuberant verdure, and tiled by intelligent and virtuous freemen. "Is one in twelve of her grown the statement of which we leart of the settlement of which we leart on the satellith and to our done they complain—no wonder President Jones intimates a reliance on our future liberative and the very imperfect measure wild ance on our future liberative and the very imperfect measure wild ance on our future liberative and the very imperfect measure when he ance on our future liberative ance on ou

some here the the gradient of the councils of the nation, we would give her far more than some here one of the country. With some an even clare the green in our national Congress, who should be an honor to the country. With such an end and aim as this, in the inception of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country. With such an end and aim as this, in the inception of the country of the country

and attempted, there is not any doubt that serious and determined opposition will be made to the recognition of the boundary line proposed by Texas and the United States. In that case, the intervention of England will, in all probability, presume that the Supreme England will, in all probability, presume that the Supreme Court will pronounce it mull and void—on the constitution, it will thus be seen, has look none of its warlike character—on the contrary, the prospect of collision between the court will pronounce it mull and void—one ver, for the issue. The destiny of this Republic is apparent to every eye. Texas Annexation must be consummated, and the immediate results of that even they are the form of the despote dynastics of Europe. Well, the people of this country are ready for anything that may turn up. If a good stand-up fight with Great Brian be brought aboil, so much the better. The chances of that have by no means disappeared. Just wait a little. These are times in which materials for the historian of a century may be made in one day."

From the Courier and Enquirer, July 7th. From the Courier and Enquirer, but yet were covered in the country of the country of the this paper has uniformly advocated the American (in the manner in which ancexation of Texas to the United States, from 1837 to this time, it has as uniformly denounced the manner in which ancexation of Texas to the United States, from 1837 to this time, it has as uniformly denounced the manner in which ancexation of Texas to the United States, from 1837 to this time, it has as uniformly denounced the manner in which ancexation of the anterior of the Constitution by trampiling upon the Treaty we were ever an advocate; but we protested most solemally against the violation of the Constitution by trampiling upon the Treaty we were ever an advocate; but we protested most solemally against the violation of the Constitution by trampiling upon the Treaty sate this time to the construction of the late of the constitution of the late of the constitutio

and where consequently, they will be better fed, better clothed, and better acred for in the hour of sickness. It follows of course, that the Northert Slave States will ultimately get rist of the States States will ultimately get rist of the states of the Constitution of the political weight and influence of the Free States.

With regard to what Mexico may do in consequence of Anextaion, we need not have any apprehension. She has offered to acknowledge the independence of Texas if she would not unite with using the world a quit claim of her title. We care not much what she does; but if she declares war, her Capital will soon be in our possession, never to be surrendered, as we have herefore said, until the California are ceeded to the United States."

6.7 We have judged best, at this crisis, to give our readers the broadside of the entire Texas flottla, regalar and privates. They are mainly exuiting over their fraudulant triumph, and preparing to make the most of it. This is but natural be brought to bear. We shall make a wind who will fight with desperation—their fraudulant triumph, and preparing to make the most of it. This is but natural be brought to bear. We shall make a wind who will fight with desperation—their fraudulant ritiumph, and preparing to make the most of it. This is but natural be brought to bear. We shall make a wind and in Congress on every inch of holding-ground—on the consummation of the grant on the admission into the Union of each of the Constitution of the new State; and on the admission into the Union of each of the Constitution of the new State; and on the admission into the Union of each of the Constitution of the new State; and on the admission into the Union of each of the Constitution guaranteeing eternal Slavery, will pout into the next Congress with a Constitution guaranteeing eternal Slavery, will pout into the next Congress with a Constitution of the next State; and on the admission into the Union of each of the Constitution guaranteeing eternal Slavery, will pout into the nex

NUMBER 8.

### AGRICULTURAL.

ened by a strip of iron, which is a continu-ation of the shank, which is inserted into the handle. The blade sets at an angle of of about fifty-five degrees with the handle, which is of round wood, six feet long and armed with a ring around the end into which the shank is inserted. This shank is built upon scientific principles. The blade strikes the briar in a slanting posi-tion, like a knife in cutting a limb drags from heel to toe. Insert the hook into the briar patch, pull, and then throw them up with the same instrument, and burn them.

growth and full bearing of our wild grap vines, as well as from experiments on exo ics, that our State is the best in the Union fine wine has been made. In towns let every one plant out a vine. There is scarce fruit enough for the family. Turn under with a spade, all refuse animal and vegeta ble substances, and pour on them soapsuds. ful to the eye and productive of disease, be is preferred in this vicinity.

To Protect Vines from Bugs.—Some recommend the building fires in the evening, of shavings, straw, or any light substance, and then brushing the vines to start up the insects, when they will fly into the blaze and be consumed. We have tried this with some success—the difficulty is, that many are hid in the earth, who will not be started out. Still they may be much thinned in this way.

We think the best mode yet discovered to stay their depredations, is to sift coal dust or soot on the vines. They dislike dust greatly. This, with boxes covered with millinet, and affectionate squeezing between the thumb and finger, comprehend all the remedies yet found effectual.—Prairie Farmer.

Cucumbers.—The Boston Cultivator has the following: "As soon as there appear several flower buds on a plant, bend the second or third joint or branch below the bloom, fasten it firmly in the ground, and cut off the capillary point of the plant. The vegetable speedily takes root, when you separate it from the parent stalk. Proceed thus with the most vigorous plants; and as each root has only to supply a few fruits with nourishment, you both save labor and procure a constant succession of cucumbers for a number of months from one sort, and which are not as likely to degenerate as if they were raised from a variety of seed.—ib.

learn properties of institutive property and, releasement. Weighther he to avoid the first institutive property and, releasement. Weighther he to avoid the first property and releasement to the control of the control

CONNENCYTONS

The response of the control of the co

That I have suffered some alteration in my estimate of the character, principles and objects of leading public men, may be, may be appeared to the selection of shard-order to the political coarse, particularly on the subject of slavery, is utterly false. My action, mainly in Congress, and particularly since I left if; has been influenced by these very principles, and on this very subject.

That the importance of the Abolitionists as a party in the United States is infinitely greater than I imagined—that the isstitution of slavery, and the views and projects of this sect in regard to it, excellent the section of slavery, and the views and projects of this sect in regard to it, excellent the continuous of interest interest in the ready ally principles, and will be found the ready ally principles, and the fall of the found the fall and the flowers of the terms of the found the fall and the flowers of the fall and the flowers of the fall and the flowers of the flowers of

emancipating the slaves in the West Indies, cannot yet be redeemed. But I must not extend these remarks, as I shall continue to respond to these questions on the stump, respond to these questions on the stump. THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

JULY 12, 1845.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH Congress in this District, and for the Legislature in the county of Fayette, I say:

Thomas F. Marshall.

JULY 12, 1846.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH Congress in this District, and for the Legislature in the county of Fayette, I say:

In the District, and for the Legislature in the county of Fayette, I say:

Savery in Kentucky. The worst population we now have are the free negroes. There are about two hundred thoused slaves in the State, and if they were liberated, such is the physical difference between them and the white race, that they would have family and condition of having one-fourth of its the population possessed of personal libery, but still a degraded and outcast race. They would have a shadow of freedom without its substance, and would be in perpetual enimity and condition, and in their relative numbers in Kentucky, to occupy the same country. Nothing is so revolting to me as the idea, of admitting the black race to a politic and and social equality with the white; and in my judgment, the present condition, and in their relative numbers in Kentucky, to occupy the same country. Nothing is so revolting to me as the idea, of admitting the black race of a politic and and social equality with the white; and furnity in the same propers. The work of the condition, and in their relative numbers in Kentucky, to occupy the same country, now give the slave so for both.

2d. I have not heard or seen, any plan for maneipating the slave is omanumit them: the owners of slaves to manumit the manumity, may give the slave his earnings for a flow of the condition, or maneipating and those whose feel



my constituents. I have always said, and still am of the opinion, that an undue importance has been attached to this measure, both by its friends and its opponents. Still my judgement in favor of its policy is unchanged.

I have thus answered these several intergrations, as they have been put to other gentlemen and myself, and according tother particular order and structure. These matters, in my judgement, do not pertain to the duties of a member of Congress, as that body has no jurisdiction whatever over them. But the position of a candidate may authorize the propounding to him of queries on all subjects of public policy, whether State or National. I am not averse to the expression of my opinions upon any or all.

The effort to establish Magnetic Tolegraphs, touching at the principal cities throughout the country, are now likely to be successful. The cost of construction in this country is estimated at \$130 per mile. We shall soon have Boston bound to New Orleans, and New York to the great West.

To cure a Cough or Cold.—The editor of the Baltimore Farmer says: the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a coughlor cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank, warm, when going to be drangth, and cold throughsut the day.

Carbages.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator says that cabbages will grow much larger and better if planted out, where they are intended to stand, instead of being transplanted from a seed bed. Whave tried this method somewhat; but never succeeded well. It is still worth furher attempts.—ib.

reading his defence, we still contend that we told not the truth, we should ever stand say in reply to the foreign matter which we would lead not our carry detectation. We told not the truth, we are willing to all the comorts of which we are possessed, and had no lastern people can fully vinide at them. It was all the comorts of which we are possessed, and had no lastern people can fully vinide at them. It was the wastern people can fully vinide at them. It was the wastern people can fully vinide at them aftern people can fully vinide at the people in sustaining severals, in whose eyes, if the we can be the mass people in sustaining severals, in whose trail, as we had the most lovely monoight. We had not have had the most lovely monoight. We have heard much of the full with the thioties almost people of the full with the thioties almost people of the full with the thioties and private people of the full with the thioties. So, that so far as the well that we consume the full with the children, and heard people can fully vinid at the most beautiful proposed, and the people can fully vinid the most sold with the people can fully vinid the people can fully vinid the people

The charges which the Governor brings against us in regard to our action towards against us in regard to our action towards against us in regard to our action towards and require a more particular investigation. If they shall be found to be true, then we are willing to be branded by the THOMAS METCALFE AGAIN!

The reply of ex-Governor Thomas Metcalfe, holding nothing sacret, with "the damning infamy of a black-hearted villain." If it turn out that those our readers to-day. We do not so out of any claim which he has to be heard; but claim which he has to be heard; but claim which he has to be heard; but other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, the kind of men we have to other States, and before the was a candidate for the Senate, the wine in the legislature—he was of a more serious nature—he was in Frankfort, and of course must have approved of it. He down in death like the beasts, and be forgotter—he was in Frankfort, and of course must have approved of it. He was nominated at a public meeting as a candidate for the Senate, when we were in the legislature—he was on ind mind, B decoys him from my employ with more advantageous offers—was to the first and proved for—he was in Frankfort, and of course must have approved of it. He was in Frankfort, and of the tear and sighs and blood of our fellow men—and we dashed it to the archive the was a candidate for the Senate, when we were in the legislature—he was on minated at a public meeting as a candidate for Governor, and he never formal back and in fall of the tear and sighs and blood of our fellow men—and we dashed it to the archive the was a candidat

ly reported, in language of whose accuracy imprisonment from our own admissions. we cannot now, of course, be sure. And That we ever gave him the least foundation as much as he depreciates us, we are too mindful of our own self-respect to deny that we believe Thomas Metcalfe incapable of deliberately telling an untruth, whilst his first and second letters prove beyond doubt, are executed without "positive proof," as that in moments of excitement, he makes this man knows. He knows, also, that we allegations injurious to others, which are told him that we believed Emily guilty. ut any other evidence than the crea-of his own "heat-oppressed brain." e same spirit, if he or any of his God and men, that we still believe her guil-

The charges which the Governor brings | were ambitious, we would not willingly lie | charge--he was a candidate for the Senate, | son and mind, B decoys him from my em- | in fallen and scattered leaves, perish for-

from securityships, then, before, and since. It is true that we bought votes that offered per is serzed on, whenever opportunity afthemselves in the market; unhappy country where such things are: and more unhappy still when an ex-Governor imputes to others, faults which he confesses in his own person! The Governor imputes our conduct our paper is intended for all classes—of course many articles in prose and verse son: Ine Governor imputes our conduct in establishing a paper, to our personal chagrin "at the cold reception we met on our return from the North." Fortunately there are letters now in the hands of several eminent citizens of the republic, shewing our design of publishing a page. then proceeds to speak of the in life. This is in harmony with the exquisite taste of his own soubriquets of "the same old coon," and "the hard-faced old stone-harmer," is the postulate that "what the law makes property is property." It is the doct to follow in his lead, else we could fill our trine of Republican governments that the majority should rule according to the fundational trine of the Albany Patriot, against the postulate that "what the law makes property." It is the doct trine of Republican governments that the majority should rule according to the fundational trine of the Albany Patriot, against the postulate that "what the law makes property." It is the doct trine of Republican governments that the majority should rule according to the fundational trine of the Prices Currence."

"We make, ourselves, more pointed stin, Regret, remerse, and shame!" the same, unsullied and unchanged, is the same, unsullied and unchanged, is the same, those old trees which bask in its ethereal light—the caty-did, the crickets, and tree-frogs pour their did, the crickets, and tree-frogs pour their of this city, at the complete stin, Regret, remerse, and shame!"

The Signal of Liberty asks me to answer the argument of the Albany Patriot, against the postulate that "what the law makes property." It is the doctor of the Prices Current, to afford space for other matter, which take of that moon which show upon our earliest youth—the same, those old trees which bask in its ethereal light—the caty-did, the crickets, and tree-frogs pour their of the publication of the Prices Current, to afford space for other matter, which same!"

The signal of Liberty asks me to answer the argument of the Albany Patriot, against the early and the law makes property."

The signal of Liberty asks me to answer the argument of the Albany Patriot, against the early and the law makes property is

that county, a man nowever is not aways an impartial judge in his own cause—let that pass. It is not true, that we spent thousands in that contest, nor one thousand! It is true that we suffered much careful in having our paper directed and

The state of the problem of the prob

out of their mouths!"

We believe that most of the candidates have now answered the questions proposed by the 150 citizens of this county. They have answered them just as they have been answered them just as they have been answered by the slave party for sixty years. These men seem to forget that there is any other class of citizens in Kentucky than slaveholders—they are all in favor of no discussion and letting those who have monopolised all the privileges of government alone! The time has come for discussion and action! If we are not much deceived we shall soon put questions the formulation of the state of the subject by such an imperfect abstract of it. All these scattered rays ought to be concentrated into more for discussion and action! If we are not much deceived we shall soon put questions unuch deceived we shall soon put questions not by 150's but by 150,000's.—"IT is too tute. "Rising above local and sectional institute."

MARRIED:
On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McChesney, apt. Harrison W. Davis, of Texas, to Miss Marr. Gaunt, of this county.

dence, in this county, on the 15th ingering illness, which finally termi-imption, DAVID McMURTRY, Esq. lest and most valued citizens of the rette. The deceased was truly one of

In this city, on the 15th inst., BENJAMIN DUDLEY, infant son of CHARLES and LECA REID. On the 14th inst., in Richmond, Ky., MARY ELLEN, infant daughter of Mr. W. W. EMERY.

LEWINSKI, Architect.—Office in the Upper Story of the County Lexington, July 22, 1845.

MUSTARD SEED.—I will purchase BLACK MUSTARD SEED, clean and dry, for with I will pay Cash, if delivered to me in Lexington, Ky.

MARY M. BURROWES.
July 22, 1845. 8-6t. 150

A CARD.—A gentleman, at present residing in the North, but a native of the South, and

## R. M. BARTLETT'S COMMER-CIAL COLLEGE.

R. M. BARTLETT'S COMMER-CIAL (COLLEGE).

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY:—We, the undersigned, (pupils of R. M. Bartlett,) practical accountants and book-keepers in the city of Cincinnati, feel it no less a duty than a pleasure, at all times, to encourage and reward merit, and particularly in that department which gives to us a livelihood. We refer to the Science of Accounts and the Art of Double Entry Book-Keeping. The importance of these accomplishments is now acknowledged by all, and still there are comparatively few in any community, who are thoroughly masters of the whole subject. Knowing, as we do, that a practical knowledge of the science of Double Entry Book-Keeping can be obtained only from a practical instructor, we would, therefore, recommend to those persons who desire to study the Art of Keeping Books practically, &c. &c., to the unrivalled, well known, and long tried establishment, R. M. Bartlett's Comercially, &c. &c., to the unrivalled, well known, and long truth-streets, Cinciunati. Nor can we find more appropriate language to express our ideas, than that adopted by Mr. B. himself, in his late advertisement. He says:

"Instead of making his pupils mere copyists, transcribers and limitators, his course is entirely practical, with each-sindividual, from the commencement. For each pupil is required to proceed step by step, as if actually in the counting-room

mission Merchant, Rairoad Depot.
T. J. Tuite, Book-Keeper for Withers, O'Shaughnessy & Co., Auct.'s and Com. Merchants, cor.
Main and Third-streets.
B. Raymond, Book-Keeper for Hopper, Wood &
Co., No. 8, Pearl-street, Auct.'s and Commission

Bates, No. 46, Main-street, wholesale Grocer. V. B. Clement, Book-Keeper for Beatty, McKen-zie & Co., No. 26, Main-st., Com. Merchants.

Charles G. Enyart, Book-Keeper for Gardner Phipps, Pork Merchant. H. Goldthwait, Book-Keeper for H. Goldthwait & Co., wholesale Shoe Dealers, No. 27, Pearl-st. William Beach, Book-Keeper for the Franklin

Foundry, Front-st. Wm. P. Devon, Book-Keeper for John Cochran & Co., wholesale dealers in Laces, &c., West Fourth-street. John D. Minor, Book-Keeper for Thomas H. Minor

& Co., wholesale Grocers, No. 59, Main-st.

J. N. Walker, Book-Keeper for David Griffey,
Foundry Business, &c., Congress-st.
William G. Jordan, Böök-Keeper for John Sharp,
wholesale Shee dealer, No. 90, Main-st.
Oliver Smith, late Book-Keeper for Wright, Smith

ith, late Book-Keeper for Wright, Smith

Edward Morgan, Book-Keeper for H. W. Derby & Co., Book Publishers and Stationers, No. 113, Main-street. Admi-sfreet.

Oliver Scudder, Book-Keeper for W. B. Ross & Co., wholesale Grocers, No.36, Main-st.
James Mansfeld, Book-Keeper for A. Thayer & Co., Distillers.

J. Shaeffer, Book-Keeper for James Goodloe

street.

E. R. Peary, Book-Keeper for S. B. Burdsal, whole-sale Boot and Shoe dealer, opposite the Henrie

House, ames S. Moffit, Book-Keeper for Latham & Moffit, wholesale Grocers, No. 226, Main-st. riggs Smith, Book-Keeper for E. Poor & Co. wholesale Grocers, W. Fifth-st.

Easton, Book-Keeper for S. & E. Easton, Leather and Shoe Finding business, No. 232, Mainstrees.

Leather and Shoe Finding business, No. 2524, Main-street.
S. Clark, Book-Keeper for S. & S. S. Clark, dealers in Coach Saddlery, Hardware, Leather, &c., No. 180, Main-st. July 22, 1845. 8-47

FINE WESTERN LANCET: devoted

From Am. and For. Anti-slavery Reporter.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY CANNOT
LIVE AND PREVAIL ON THE
SAME SOIL.

Our readers know how abolitionists have all along been told that the true way to remedy slavery is to preach the gospel where slavery prevails, and particularly to instruct and Christianize the slaves before attempting to set them free;—that before the silent influence of the gospel the system will gradually give way; and that if the slaves were made free in their present ignorant and degraded condition, they would not know how to use their freedom, but would only abuse it to their own injury and that of their masters. Hence the efforts of the Rev. C. C. Jones, of Georgia, in

the religious instruction and improvement of the negroes prior to their emancipation. The plea was effectual both with the government and the people; so much so, that the government took up the subject, and ordered various governmental measures to that end, and among the people several religious societies were organized for the same purpose, some of them having the patronage and sanction of the bishops and archbishops, and other of the highest dignitaries of the English Church.

GOVENNENTAL MEASURES.—We hope at some future time to give the public full information of the measures attempted, both by the government and by individuals, in this direction, as well as the signal failures in which they generally resulted. For the present, we can give only a brief summary of what the government attempt.

all the slave colonies the following re-

on Sunday, and to appropriate that day en-tirely to rest and recreation, and to reli-gious worship and instruction; and instead of Sunday, which had hitherto been the day on which, in most of the colonics, the slaves had cultivated their provision

ts of justice.

To legalize the marriages of slaves, to protect them in the enjoyment of commutial rights.

To protect slaves by law in the action and possession of property, and s transmission by bequest, or other-

se,
6. To remove all the existing obstrucms to manumission, and to grant to the
tve the power of redeeming himself, and
s wife and children, at a fair appraise-

At prevent the separation of lamines ale, or otherwise.

To prevent the seizure and sale of se detached from the estate or plantato which they belong.

To restrain generally the power, and revent the will of the master.

1. To abolish the degrading corpored.

men is given the title of beloved brethren, which actually is done. Assembling and actually is done. Assembling and acting nose in places of public worship gives a momentary feeling of independence, both of thinking and acting, and by frequent meetings of this kind a spirit of remark is generated; neither of which are sensations at all proper to be excited in the minds of slaves." Again, in 1823, says the same paper, "To address a promiscous audience of black or colonial people, bond and free, by the endearing appellation of my brethren and sisters, is what can nowhere be heard except in Providence chapel." Such are the sentiments of the Colonists, as given by their own newspapers, if correctly quoted in the House of Commons, in the course of the trial and condemnation of the missionary Smith.—A. S. Reporter, VIRGINIA AND NEW ENGLAND COMPARED.

From the dawn of her existence as a colony, through every stage of her subsequent progress, as a provincial or independent progress, as a provincial or independent progress, as a provincial or independent progress, in the colonized by Englishmen, the region now comprised in Virginia, and familiarly called "the Ancient Dominion," was one continued, dense, and very partially broken forest. A few savage tribes were found along the tide waters, but the interior was scarcely inhabited, even by savages. The fare several struggles for existence, to disappear before the European enemgrants, who, disappointed in their search after mines of the precious metals, soon turned their attention to planting, as their sole coupation. English capital was not wanting to encourage the early adventurers.—Efforts at first were made to introduce the culture of silk and the vine, but these required to cause the feeble Indian inhabitants, after several struggles for existence, to disappear before the European engrants, who, disappointed in their search after mines of the products of the soil of Virginia and of the products of New England and Virginia, at the present time, is shown by the followin

S	quare Miles.	Acres.
Maine	30,000	19,200,000
New Hampshire	9,280	5,939,200
Vermont	10,212	6,535,680
Massachusetts	7,500	4,800,000
Rhode Island	1,306	870,490
Connecticut	4,674	2,991,360
Total.	63,026	40,336,640

t-	w mite population in 1040		140,300
	Free colored do do.	22,633	49,872
e	Slaves, do.	23	448,987
r		1	No.
i-	Total population in 184		1,239,797
	Persons employed in Agr	ri-	
	culture	414,138	318,771
es	In Manufactures	187,258	
1,	In Mining	811	1,995
1-	In Commerce	17,757	6,361
	In Navigation	44,068	
е			
i-	In Learned Professions	11,050	3,866
	Whites over 20 years of		
-	age who cannot read		
1-	and write	13,041	58,787
	Students in Colleges	2,857	1,097
	do. in Academies	43,664	11,083
)-	Scholars in Primary Scho		35,331
)-  -	Capital employed in Mar		00,001
)-		\$86,824,229	\$11,360,861
	In Foreign Commerce	19,467,793	4,299,500
of			
g	In Fisheries	14,691,294	28,383
	In Lumber Business	2,096,041	113,210
0	Banking capital in 1840	62,134,850	3,637,400
	WW	1 Y2 1 .	1 12 -

I deker of virginia, on the ousis of the Census	
of 1840.	
Annual products of Ag-	
riculture \$74,749,889 \$59,085,821	
Of Manufactures 82,784,185 8,349,211	
Of Commerce 13,528,740 5,299,451	
Of Mining 3,803,638 3,321,629	
Population, according to the Census of 1830 & 1840.	
White persons in 1830 1,933,338 694,300	
Colored do 1830 21,378 517,105	
White do. 1840 2,212,165 740,908	
Colored do. 1840 22,657 498,829	
Increase of whites in fifty	
vears 1,219,384 298,853	
Increase of colored persons	
in fifty years 5,613 192,636	
Increuse of total population 1,224,997 491,489	

The per centage of increase on the to-tal population in fifty years, in New Eng-land, 121 3-10—in Virginia, 65 6-10.
The emigration from New England, for the last fifty years, is estimated to have greatly exceeded in proportion that of Virginia.

to all would have come of all, it call in the opportunity of the size of the bas direct decreases and the size of the size of

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## REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next:—Portsmouth Journal.

Single letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cts. If over 300 miles, 10 "
Drop letters (not mailed)
For each additional half once or part thereof, add single postage thereto

ON NEWSPATERS.

Newspapers of 1,900 aquare inches or less, sent by Editors or Publishers from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 200 miles.

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All sizes over 1,900 aquare inches, postage same as pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 cts. Each additional ounce, or fractional part thereof, or charge or paper not larger

Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger

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July 8, 1845. 6-tf

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CIRCULAR.
AMERICAN ABT-Union Rooms,
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erican Art-Union, now in the 6th a
existence, was incorporated by
f New York, for the promotion of
he Unitad State.

in extent, at prices from work, fuel and lights in ation, letters, post paid, can, who will promptly June 17, 1845. ff.

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